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miles west from Tampico, and ten years a resident of Tampico. She lived in the suburbs of the city, and sold "tortillas" for a living; name, Eulogia Espinosa; died on 11th instant; autopsy was held confirming diagnosis. The family of said woman and her neighbors were isolated seven days. House was well disinfected and clothing, bedding, etc., burnt. No more new cases have developed since, but persons of that neighborhood are still under observation. That is the substance of a report to the chief council of health of Mexico.

May 30, as follows: Smallpox report for week ended May 27; no new cases, no deaths; 9 patients at hospital.

International foot and tramway bridge report for week ended May 27, 1899: Vaccinated, 14; deported on account of sickness or immigration laws, 8; examined and allowed entry without vaccination, 3,102; total examined, 3,124.

May 28: One man eight days from Vera Cruz refused entry by guard at footbridge; no baggage.

A case of plague on the steamship Gaelic.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., May 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of (probable) plague occurred on the British steamship *Gaelic*, arrived here from Hongkong and way ports on the 20th instant.

When about twenty-four hours from Hongkong a Chinese steerage passenger was taken sick—feverish and vomiting. The ship's surgeon was not notified until the following morning, when he found the man unconscious, restless, with great prostration, temperature $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F., pulse feeble, tongue brown, pupils greatly dilated, no glandular enlargement except a small mass in right cervical region. Death ensued in twenty-two hours from beginning of attack. His bedding and clothing were at once destroyed. At Woosung (Shanghai) the steerage was fumigated with sulphur, and all matting destroyed. At Nagasaki Quarantine Station every person on the ship was taken ashore, bathed, and clothing and baggage steamed. The bedding of cabin passengers and officers was left on the ship, but that of crew and Asiatic steerage passengers was steamed. In the disinfection of the ship, walls were scrubbed, and floors, carpets, and bedding were sprayed or sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid. The ship's officers state that even caps (with leather visors, etc.,) were steamed and not much injured. And in the case of the U. S. transport *Centennial* (arrived here May 3), which was disinfected for smallpox at Nagasaki, the officers reported their shoes were treated the same as their clothing and came back to them "red hot." It seems a fair question to ask how they apply steam for disinfection. A seven days' detention followed the disinfection of the *Gaelic*. No other case occurred on the voyage.

Respectfully, yours,

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.